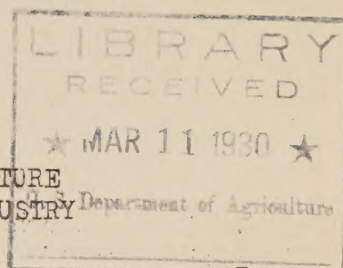


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT INDUSTRY

Peach Insect Laboratory,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

E-270, revised
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1930 SPRAY SCHEDULE FOR SOUTHERN PEACHES

FIRST APPLICATION

When 75 per cent of the petals (pink : One pound powdered lead arsenate,
part of flower) have fallen: plus milk of lime made from three
pounds of stone lime, to each 50
gallons of water.

SECOND APPLICATION

When calyces or "shucks" are : One pound powdered lead arsenate,
shedding, or when small peaches plus milk of lime made from three
are exposed: pounds of stone lime, to each 50
gallons of water.

THIRD APPLICATION

Two weeks after the second appli- : Self-boiled lime-sulphur, 8-8-50,
cation, or about four weeks after alone. (No lead arsenate in this
the petals have been shed: application.)

FOURTH APPLICATION

Four weeks before each variety : One pound powdered lead arsenate
is due to ripen: to each 50 gallons of 8-8-50
self-boiled lime-sulphur.

EARLY VARIETIES: These should be sprayed three times. Use the materials
recommended for the first, second, and fourth applications
above, applying them at the time as noted above. For added
protection against brown rot, self-boiled lime-sulphur
should also be used in the second application for the early
varieties.

DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING THE SPRAY MATERIALS

The 8-8-50 self-boiled lime-sulphur called for in the spraying schedule
is made as follows:

Place 8 pounds of unslaked or stone lime in a 50-gallon barrel, and
pour over it enough water, preferably warm, to start the slaking. As the slak-
ing starts, add 8 pounds of sulphur. Add water from time to time to keep the
mixture from becoming dry, but care should be exercised not to drown the lime,
which would cause the slaking process to stop too soon. After the mixture has
boiled some five minutes, cool off with water, strain into the spray tank, and
dilute with water to make 50 gallons. The mixture should be cooled off before
the red streaks occur in the mixture to any extent, which is an indication of

overheating. Avoid underheating, however. Better results will be obtained by crushing all lumps of sulphur and mixing it with a little water before adding to the slaking lime.

The 8-8-50 formula may be raised to 16-16-100 or 32-32-200. A large container should be used, however, in preparing self-boiled lime-sulphur with these formulas. Stock solutions can of course be made up, observing the proportions given.

The powdered lead arsenate, which is used in the proportion of 1 pound to 50 gallons of the spray solution, should first be made into a thin paste with water before adding to the spray tank.

1930 DUSTING SCHEDULE FOR SOUTHERN PEACHES

Dust is not as effective against the curculio as liquid spray, and growers are advised to use liquid in preference to dust, especially if sufficient spraying equipment is available to cover the acreage within 3 to 5 days. Orchards that are dusted may have as much as 30 per cent more wormy fruit than sprayed orchards when the curculio infestation is very heavy.

FIRST APPLICATION

When 75 per cent of the petals (pink :
part of flower) have fallen:

Lead arsenate 5 per cent;
lime 95 per cent.*

SECOND APPLICATION

When calyces or "shucks" are :
shedding, or when small peaches
are exposed:

Lead arsenate 5 per cent;
lime 95 per cent.*

THIRD APPLICATION

Two weeks after the second :
application, or about four weeks
after the petals have been shed:

Sulphur 80 per cent; lead
arsenate 5 per cent; lime
15 per cent.

FOURTH APPLICATION

Four weeks before each variety :
is due to ripen:

Sulphur 80 per cent; lead
arsenate 5 per cent; lime
15 per cent.

EARLY VARIETIES:

Early varieties need only three dust applications, using the formula containing lead arsenate and lime at the time indicated for the first dusting above, and the formula containing sulphur at the time indicated for the second and fourth dustings above.

* It is not necessary to use sulphur in the first two applications, although the regular formula (80-5-15) may be used if desired.